From the Lexington Observer and Reporter.)

M. Euron:-I have observed with attention course of the pro-slavery party, or rather the counts of gradual emancipation, in this county, throughout the State, from the very first agiand throughout the State, from the very first agithe friends of that great cause. And to all who are made use of their observation upon this sub-tic the same results in their conclusions must are been attained. When the Convention quesas first spoken of, this subject, it is true, by to was first spoken or, this subject, it is true, by any was thought to be foreign to its object; by any others it is equally true, it was the main, also exclusive motive for their vote in its favor. noslavery party, of course, many of whom the call for the Convention, did not anticimy the discussion of emancipation, much less

Sat you must have observed, that when the call far the Convention was answered by so immense a the State, that moment the question assuing by a few, at least. Those few of private citizens, unambitious of political who were willing on all subjects to love the secrets of their hearts, and, boldly or a matured opinion. Politicians, whatever have been their real sentiments, through fear matake in popular feeling, maintained a dogience, avoided the question, or lukewarmly id it. And so has it been in the general ever So that you find, that whilst the pro-slaveenhave nearly all the active public spirits. in their behalf, and manufacturing a public relation of opposition to the system; the continuous party meets its friends and advocates he people; that they are the mass generalthose whose position upon the question give it no notoriety of itself, and have no proving the sentiment of a majority of the and that whilst the emancipationists comparatively been inactive in dieplaying are ength, the pro-slavery men have resorted every expedient, and every art to bolster up cause, and prostrate in public opinion the and do fear the question-and taking the on they have failen from the fence, and is a sum in defence of slavery, whilst we dare used, many, very many of their hearts wish well cause, and did they think for a moment that succession was near a majority, they too would

Then has it been with the Press-it fears I ght the subject-it dreads the powerful truths, interest and humanity combined, would get and several have, so fearing, with the determined ultraism, or conscious wrong, a their doors against its very discussion. You have seen that whilst it is well known, that very many of the members of the present Legisla-

alvocates of the cause, yet, having been brought under the thamb of big balkers, and a few men of neace on the other side, they have surprisingstracted their opinions, and stifled the honest resion of the deepest conviction of their rea-hom tender, chicken heartedness and tive And whilst it is known, that a wing in an adjoining county, called together by slavery men, having selected their chairus prepared their resolutions, instructed their cakers, and drilled their voters-the resolution ost, and emancipation carried directly faces-and this too in the Gibraltar of Slaveand yet, a few days after this, editors tell us the result of echo, sounding tremblingly from inchested politicians, that the question is put Vriends of this great and just cause, believe no

ward of this, be not disheartened by the boastat of a counting fee-be not lulled into the erpiece of ingenuity and management. Fear not for your weakness-express your honest as fearlessly and frequently, and you cient and healthy laborers. mbly can grasp. To prevent this is their seleration; to do it should be your most are more timid, will take courage from the pros-pect, and you will see your ranks quickly fill. We alwe such an one, now to head four columns, those run feel and believe to be your active adver. labor .- Cin. Gaz. sanes, would astonish you, by taking part in your

is a silence obedient to their decision.

We look moon all questions, and both points against of their series a silence obedient to their decision.

We look moon all questions, of so grave a character as this, as peculiarly susceptible of, and decision to the respectance of the control of t coordination—prohibiting the importation of into the State, not only, as it now is, for poses of merchandise, but also by emigration, Stop this. For if it is the policy the same time infringing upon no vested, con-

4; again in 1815; and still in 1833. Nearly all Southern States have laws similar in spiritthe ist. This then is positively settled, put iest, and has been thoroughly demonstrated its past, by able heads in this and other States. t believe that a great majority of the pro-elavery I of compromise, indeed of sympathy itself,

Rochester Advertiser.

At the close of Mr. Roman's remarks, Mr. SawRochester Advertiser.

Rochester Advertiser.

At the close of Mr. Roman's remarks, Mr. SawRochester Advertiser.

LATER PRON CHAGRES.—The steamship Isthmus,
for the sentiments of the Southern people, we believe there is not a man among us who does not
re-each on the depths of his soul, the immortai
moe, call down upon his State so great an
Come forward, then, men of both sides,
apon medium ground, and you the nineteen
come forward, then, men of both sides,
and inseperable."

At the close of Mr. Roman's remarks, Mr. Sawyer offered an amendment to strike out the Wilmot Proviso clause in said bill, contending in support of his motion that the people of New Mexico
capt. Baker, arrived vesterday from Chagras, havingleft that port on the 27th ult. She brings no
later News from California. We learn by her that
Gen. Smith red suite left Panama on the steamer
of the State, who believe slavers in the of the State, who believe slavery is ar join hands with the spirit of compromise, and time that the act of 1833 so amended, shall he law and the constitution of Kentucky. W. H. BRAND.

the Editors of the Lexington Atlas: Some of your readers, not in the habit of look sto coming events, may be reminded that on ciday, March 8th, there will be an eclipse of moss, visible in Lexington and this State genmliy, as follows, wis:

uration, 3 hours. cits eclipsed 9s. Moon's S. limb. The eclipse begins 11 minutes before sun moon will rise, therefore, partially obscured and that portion in shadow will appear of a duli red or tarnished mahogany color. If the evening be class be clear, it will be an interesting sight, as it is

sekion we have an opportunity of seeing the most obscured, except by clouds. The Lexington Observer says it has a letter

Governmental Debts of Europe. The governmental debts of the several gov-

raments of Europe are stated as follows: Great Britain, -£860,000,000 France. -320,000,000 Holland. 160,000,000 Russia and Poland, 110,000,000 Spain. 93,000,000 Austria. 84,000,000 Prussin. 30,000,000 28,000,000 Portugal, Naples, 26,000,000 Belgium, 25,000,000 Denmark, 18,000,000 Sicily, 14,000,000 13,000,000 Greece. 8,000,000 Bayaria, 3,000,000 600,000 Frankfort. 1,000,000 Hamburg, 1,400,000

1.785,000,000 Debts not enumerated. 215,000,000 £2,000,000,000

This enormous aggregate debt of about ten billions of dollars, requires an annual provision, to pay interest, and expenses of collection, of about six hundred and twenty-five millions of

To this annual charge upon the laboring classes, must be added the cost of permanent armies, and armaments—the feeding, clothing, arming and paying the men, and fitting up arsesals, fortifications, ships, &c., which amounts o \$320,000,000.

Again, to this must be added the numerous ensions and sinecures, which are not less than \$125,000,000 a year.

Thus, the annual charge upon the productive labor of Europe, to pay the interest of their respective national debta—to support their armies, fortifications, &c., and to pay their pensions, amounts to ten kundred millions of dol-

The population of Europe is stated at 250,-000,000 of souls; and of that number 2,800,-000 are employed in armaments of all kinds, including the police; 2,000,000 are employees of government; and 20,000,000 are idlers and unproducing classes.

Here are 24,800,000 able bodied men, who ive upon the labor of others, and when the further deduction of the women and children is made from the whole population, we shall find the remainder too small to have abstracted from their yearly earnings \$1,070,00,000, in addition to the other onerous charges upon their labor.

The burden which bears most oppressively upon the people, is the debt caused by long the people of the people, is the debt caused by long the people of the pe is made from the whole population, we shall

wars during and since the reign of Louis XIV, per cent and the support of permanent armaments, which not only absorbs a large portion of the adifference, which will ensure defeat, by productive labor of people, but also takes from this labor itself, a large portion of the most effi-

But old things are passing away-agitations But old things are passing away—agitations,
by can grasp. To prevent this is their
idention; to do it should be your most
those. And if you do so act, those who
isn't, will take courage from the prosbecome new, and permanent, we hope to see a

become new, and permanent, we hope to see a

obtain my discharge. My practice in town is very valua
obtain my discharge. become new, and permanent, we hope to see a and you will see your ranks quickly fill. We nore equitable distribution of the pecuniary to know whether the Courts out here have Probate juburdens, and a larger share left to productive risdiction. I have had several hundred soldiers' claims

From the & ouisville Journal.

But the ground is taken by the Times, and

anding from the excitement of both parties, con-ation and compromise. Can concitiation be ef-cised, will compromise be acceptable? We be-stream will, and our proposition is, that the ends of emancipation raily around the act of 1833, and of emancipation raily around the act of 1833,

enumeration of alleged indignities.

With regard to any mode proposed for an amicable settlement of the slavery question, in connection with the territories, it is declared that Mr. Calhoun and his particular friends have izenship, and inheritance from other States always been found adverse to an adjustment.— Mr. Clayton's bill of the last session, the Oreand the wish of the State to prohibit and prevent, so fars in her lies, by State legislation, the increase and growth of the negro race in her bounds, at the same time infringing upon no vested, confrom that quarter. The Times affirms that it is not for men who have pursued the course of vember says: Mr. Calhoun and his peculiar supporters, to come forward and complain that they have

> as quite as deficient in tact as it is in a rational spirit of patriotic fraternity. He is, in fact, charged with being unwittingly a co-operator with the violent abolitionists, in producing the very agitation in which the latter have their very principles of existence. Without a further recapitulation however of this article of the them, in a meeting to be called for the purpose, Times, we quote its conclusions:

What is here objectionable, except it be to past, it turns to the future, and pours out prophecies on the probable results of negro came, patternation a great spring of came, patternation a great spring of prophecies on the probable results of negro came, patternation in the Southern States. It does not dismiss so disagreeable a subject with a senting itself? The advocate of repeal exclaims, shall not without penalty bring my slave Lere for prophecies on the probable results of negro camended be a part of the constitution in the Southern States. It does not dismiss so disagreeable a subject with a senting intention in the Southern penalty bring my slave Lere for prophecies on the probable results of negro judging from appearances, the sequel is easily told; that the best course he can pursue is to return without loss of time to Texas, and there report to her rulers the utter impossibility of ever succeeding in their claims, unless they which a disordered imagination creates in its moments of melancholy and despair. It gloats where the case, under no circumstances where the case, under no circumstances where the case of the southern people, all those pictures of wee and desolation which a disordered imagination creates in its moments of melancholy and despair. It gloats are the case, under no circumstances where the case of the southern people, all those pictures of wee and desolation which a disordered imagination creates in its moments of melancholy and despair. It gloats the case, under no circumstances where the constitution in the Southern people, all those pictures of wee and desolation which a disordered imagination creates in its moments of melancholy and despair. It gloats the case, under no circumstances where the constitution is the propertion of the constitution appearances, the sequel is easily judging from appearances, the sequel is easily judging fro moments of melancholy and despair. It gloats
over the miseries of Jamaica, and tortures us
appearance, for the first time in our market, of of humanity. As errors of the head they are this purpose, and for the tables of the "ricos," only worthy of ridicule. They are trifling: unworthy of grave Senators and legislators; and are the products of a vain and shallow political philosophy, that fancies itself profound. design, yea, implore you, to burst assunder the products of a vain and shallow point of the products of a vain and shallow point of the products assunder the products of a vain and shallow point of the products assunder the products of a vain and shallow point of the products assunder the product of the p

ances from St. Louis to California NORTHERN BOUTE.

Fort Hall, on Snake river. Fork reads of Oregon and California trails. 60

James River and Ashawha Company—Defal-cation.—Col. Thomas M. Bondurant has been appointed, by the directors, president of this company, as the successor of Mr. Chittenden, deceased The Richmond papers of Monday also announce that a defalcation has just been discovered in the from Mr. Clay, written at New Orleans, "upon of the Convention shortly to assemble to re-model the convention shortly to assemble to re-model the convention of this State," which will appear in the columns of that paper on Saturday.

In the columns of that paper on Saturday. Arrival of the Edropa.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE. BOSTON, Feb. 23, 10, A. M. The Royal mail steamer Europa was telegraphed from St. John's, New Brunswick, this morning-with dates from Liverpool and London up to February 10th.

The breach is widening between the Assembly and the President. A real or sham plot has been disclosed to the French Ministry, and for a few days Paris appeared like a besieged city. The streets have been occupied by 80,000 soldiers, and Gen. Changarnier plainly intimated that the first barricade erected would be the signal for a general slaughter. No alarm is felt, as Marahal Bugeaud has been despatched from Paris to bring up a strong division of the army of the Alps, ostensibly to command during the State trials, but with no other object than that of overawing the Red Republicant in Paris. The motion for getting rid of publicans in Paris. The motion for getting rid of the proposition of M. Ratean to dissolve the Na-tional Assembly was only defeated by 416 to 405. ince that vote greater tranquility has prevailed in

the National Assembly.
On the 26th Jan., the Minister of the Interior Department, announced that he had been directed by the President of the Republic, to present a bill against the meeting of clubs. The Assembly had ilrendy enacted severe penalties, with a view of epressing excesses, and removing dangers alarmng to society. The Government had already ordered a number of clubs to be closed in the capienders to the proper tribunals.

Ireland. Mr. Chas. D. Duffy, has been brought up before the court on a new bill, and is to take his trial at the present term under Crown and Government

Parliament was opened by the Queen in'a lengthy speech. The speech places facts beyond a doubt that the Government have no idea of stultifying their past free trade doctrine, but are resolved

steadily to carry out their principles. The Markets. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10th.

and may be quoted at 30s to 31s for White, and 31s 64 to 32s for Yellow.

COTTON—Has been in great demand during the past fortnight. The sales for the week ending February—, were 67,750 bales, of which 31,530 were American.— There is scarcely any change in prices to notice. Brazils have been in active demand at an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. Since the 21 inst., the market has been firm with active sales, which amount to 61,126 bales, of which 12,500 were on which amount to 01,126 bases, of which 12,000 were on speculation and 6,100 for export. The imports for the last two weeks amount to 65,000 bales, 52,000 of which were from the United States. The official quotations are as follows: for Fair Upland and Fair Mobile 44d; for Fair Orisans 44d.; for Midding 44s4d; and for Ordinary 33s4d. Phovisions.—Cured provisions and other American products are in fair demand at remunerating prices, and nts are decidedly encouraging from the m

From California.

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes the following extract of a letter, which, though no inter, presents several new features, especially as to the demand for physicians, and the sad want of a government, it is dated

offered me, and I would have bought them, but the law states that the claimants must make affidavits as to their identity before a Court with Probate jurisdiction. Let me give you a specimen of yesterday's work with From say that our party has acted with calmand and proposed nothing at war with law and the weak with carrespondents? Have they not? And do not war opponents? Have they not? And do not war warm, with a zeal unboly in any cause; the carrespondents of the country, instead of the whole country, instead of the whole country, instead of the whole country, in the night to dress wounded men, in a general row ring the night to dress wounded men, in a general row ring the night to dress wounded men, in a general row of the country, instead of the whole country, and discussing their domestic instidiscussion is a principle of freedom as cert
and ending with an entreaty to a union which already exists. The South has never been already exists. The South has never been of the country. And should the manipulation party fail in the attainment of their

But the ground is taken by the Times, and should should be approximately and the south of the point of a defence of its rights.

the early part of the season. The ground is becoming fro-ger and the waters of the rivers are exceedingly cold; nev-ertheless, those that purpose wintering in the mining dis-trict, manage to make it profitable still. Nearly all of the Volunteers that were stationed in Lower California are living on the Stanislaus and McCumaly river. Colonel Staveness in there.

Stevenson is there.

I may as well give you a word or two on the stale of society among the miners. Murder and highway robbery are every day occurrences. Many and many a poor fellow is waylaid, and his life taken without its ever being known to the world. It is a common thing to hear a party of miners say, "we have lost such a one; we do not know what has become of him;" and bodies are frequent-ly found in the mountains half devoured by the wolves, and not recognizable.

A Santa Fe letter, dated on the 18th of No-

During the last week, the good citizens of ana was scopted.

On motion of M da in the constitutionality of this act, nothing is been badly treated—they, who have never manifested any disposition to conciliate; they, who have uniformly abjured compromise.

The course of Mr. Calhoun is characterised in 1833. Nearly all as out a self-control of the consideration of the Post Office bill, which was discussed at some length, until the Territorial bill was prought, up. upon the strength of whose arrival more than one hoax had been played them—had at length

And more to increase their astonishment, it

past, it turns to the future, and pours out prophecies on the probable results of negro emancipation in the Southern States. It does not dismiss so disagreeable a subject of the subject of the probable results of negro in the southern states. It does not dismiss so disagreeable a subject of the subject of

over the miseries of Jamaica, and tortures us any in the foreign alave trader—yet we look as the domestic traffic equally as helious in the and condition. Such prophecies as these we regard as vagaries of the heart no less than of the man, and say you shall trade as the eye of the law! Thus whilst the kead. They stir up bad passions; they kindle the demon that lurks within the breast been given. In fact, such is the demand for the tables of the "ricos."

LATER FROM CHAGRES.—The steamship Isthmus, Capt. Baker, arrived vesterday from Chagras, have been made on terms not made public. The stocks are light, and the demand is improving. Early in the light that port on the 27th ult. She brings no later News from California, whe learn by her that california, on the 26th. The C. took from Panama on the steamer California, on the 26th. The C. took from Panama about four hundred passengers. There had been a number of vessels at Panama, sufficient to carry off all the passengers from that port. The Steamer Orus was plying on the river at Chagres running as high up as Cruces. The Istmus brought \$120,000 in gold bars, which she put on board the \$120,0 \$12,000 in gold bars, which she put on board the steamship isabella at Havanna for Charleston — The California is to return to Panama, so as to sail again for San Francisco on the 15th March. The steamphip Falcon arrived at Havanna on the 8th inst. from New York, and sailed again on the 9th for Chagres.—N. O. Delta, 14th.

California Movements.—One hundred barrels of rum, for California, was taken out in the schooner Paragon, from Gloucester, Mass., on Saturday—and only 25 passengers.

At Norwich, Conn., Hon. Alonzo W. Birge, late At Norwich, Conn., Hon. Alonzo W. Birge, late are schooled for the State, has formed a company with the provisions for the State, has formed a company with the provisions for the suppointment of Commissioners to run the boundary line of New Mexico, was a land up. treasurer of the State, has formed a company with \$25,000 capital, to purchase a ship, provisions for three years, and the frame of a large hotel. They are to take out their families, and go prepared for

There was a large meeting at Jersey city last week to raise a company of 30, at \$300 each, and take out a steam dredging machine to rake up from the bed of the Sacramento river the best quality of metal.-Balt. Sun.

TA call is made in the Hopkinsville Press for a meeting of the friends of emancipation, at that place on Saiurday, the 10th of March.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1849. SENATE. Mr. Hale presented several abolition petitions and the motion of reception was laid upon the ta-

On motion of Mr. Benton, a select committee was ordered to be appointed, to enquire into the expediency of applying Dr. Pages' improvement and discoveries in electro-magnetism to naval pur-

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was taken up. An amendment, offered by Mr. Walker yesterday, was pending, to extend over California and New Mexico the revenue and land aws, and those regulating intercourse with the indian tribes, and appropriating \$100,000 to carry hem into effect.

Mr. Bell proposed to amend the amendment by providing for a State Government, the boundaries beginning west of the Rio Grande, at the parallel 42, and running to the Pacific Ocean. A question of order was raised, as to the relevancy of the amendment. A discussion on this ensued; finally,
Mr. Bell was enabled to proceed with his re-

marks, expressing his views on the question. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Hilliard introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the President of the United

States for information with regard to the Consular Mr. McKay, of the Committee of Ways and Means, presented a substitute for the one dollar gold coin bill, authorizing, in addition, twenty dollar gold pieces to be coined; the act to continue in force two years. He said that if, at the expiration of that time, these pieces did not muit,

the law could be repealed.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll was opposed to the proposiion, and thought that the dollar piece would be

Mr. Hudson, as well as Mr. Ingersoli, thought that the gold coin would be liable to be passed off for a half dime, being about that size. He said that the director of the mint had furnished the Committee of Ways and Means with a genuine coin and a counterfeit coin, and the majority of the Committee, although appr'zed in advance of that fact, told with hesitation which was the genine and which the false piece. Mr. Vinton said that he was in the majority, onld not have told the difference between the

Mr. Jones of Tenn., asked whether the gentle-tleman could tell the difference in the dark beiween a hundred dollar bill and a dollar shir

Mr. Hudson replied that the committee admitted that there was nothing peculiar in the external ap-pearance, and that it was only by the relative weight of the pure and the spurious coins that the lifference could be detected. Mr. Nicoll insisted that the necessities of the

ountry required the coinage of these pieces, and e expressed his belief that the people could dis-riminate between pure and counterfeit coins. Mr. Rockwell, of Conn., moved to lay the bill n the table. This was lost-year 37, nays 127; and the bill was then passed.

Mr. McKay brought forward his bill to regulate pay of members and delegates of Congress by e shortest continued mail route.

The business on the Speaker's table was taken p, and disposed of, when The bill to create a retiring list for old and disaled officers of the army, was discussed, and then, on motion of Mr. McKay, laid on the table-year 127, nava 33, The Houses at a few minuter past 3 o'clock, ad-

> WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1849. SENATE.

Mr. Webster offered a paper authorising the President to hold possession of California and N. Mexico, to preserve order, to employ our Navy and Army to enforce our laws, and to appoint ou officers to execute them, and that an appropria-tion be made for these subjects-read and order ed to be printed. Mr. Dayton offered a similar paper.

Mr. Dayton offered a similar paper.

The Senate then took up the bill for supplying arms and ammunition to California emigrants uparms and ammunitions—after some debate the bill was passed. HOUSE.

The Minesota Territorial bill was reported from

The bill is to take ef- obtained leave to sit again. The Senate took a

California was referred to the Finance committee.

A resolution was passed giving bounty lands to substitutes serving during the Mexican war. The general appropriation bill was then considered.

Mr. Dayton brought up his proposition for the

Mr. Dayton brought up his proposition.

Mr. Webster made a speech upon the present state of affairs, showed the impolicy of territorial acquisition, deprecated the proposition, and preferred an independent bill.

After some debate the House took a recess till annually, and a tax on place of the Whole, when the House went into committee of the Whole, Mr. Huston in the Chair, upon said bill. til adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Postoffice bill.

Mr. Preston made a conservative speech upon the subject of slavery, which was very eloquent. No definite action was had on any subject before

Washington, Feb. 24, 6 P. M. SENATE.

The credentials of Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Senator from Alabama, were presented. A joint resolution was passed, conferring upon Scott Dale, Brevet Lieut, General, for gallant conduct during the Mexican war. The General Appropriation bill was then considered.

Mr. Walker spoke in favor of his amendments

for the establishment for a temporary government HOUSE.

Mr. Farelly offered a resolution to print 40,000 copies of the Patent Office report,—adopted.

The bill for draining the swamp lands of Louisi-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 8 P. M.

SENATE. In the Senate to-day, Mr. Walis, the newly elected Senator from Delaware, vice John M. Clayton, resigned, presented his credentials, was sworn and took his seat. The bill making remuneration to the State of

Louisiana, for expenses incurred in draining cer-tain swamp lands, was passed. The bill regulating the pay department of the Army was passed.

A bill allowing certain compensation to the registers and receivers of land offices for locating the bounty land warrants, passed.

The general appropriation bill was then taken up and discussed.

HOUSE.

In the House to-day the session was mainly of cupied in the discussion of the California bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27-8 P. M.

HOUSE. In the House to-day, Mr. Greeley reported the land bill, which makes provision of a farm to each settler. Mr. Greeley defended the provisions of the bill in a speech of some length, when, on mo-

tion, it was laid on the table.

Page's magnetic invention for railways.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Yesterday, the California bill was passed with

the Wilmot proviso clause.

Mr. Hudson, to-day, submitted a tariff report, based upon the same principles of the tariff of Mr. Nichols, from the same committee, shal of Louisville, with an ame

alled up.

Mr. Schenck addressed the Committee, warml opposing the proposition for the President to ap-

Fire at Albany, &c. New York, Feb. 26-8 P. M. The Broadway House at Albany, N. Y., was destroyed by fire to-day.

The steamer Oregon, bound for California, arrived at Rio de Janeiro in twenty-six days from this KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FEBRUARY 20, 1849. SENATE

Mr. Evans, from the Committee on Education reported the following joint resolution, which, (the rules being suspended) was immediately adopted: Resolved by the General assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That we hereby recommend to the people of this State to sign and send memorials to the Convention, to meet next October, for the purpose of amending the Constitution, praying said Convention (should they change said Constitution,) to insert a clause in the Constitution made by them, requiring the Legislature to create and maintain, by legislation, some system of education by which the great mass of the people may be educated. ple may be educated.

HOUSE. The Education bill was under consideration, an debated by several members, after which it was moved and carried that the bill have its third reading to morrow morning at 10 o'clock. A bill respecting conveyancies to married men was passed.

SENATE.

Mr. Evans, from the committee on Education, reported a substitute fer the H. R. bill to repeal the charter of Augusta College.

||The substitute prohibits the collection of such subscriptions to the Soule and Roberts professorships, as are yet uppollected, but secures to the ships, as are yet uncollected, but secures to the Colege the funds already collected—both what have been paid over to the institution, and what are yet in the hands of agents, &c.]

Mr. Linthicum moved the previous question,

which was ordered. The bill was then ordered to a third reading; an the rules being suspended, the question was put upon its passage, and the year and nays being call-ed, it was decided in the affirmative, as follows: yeas 27, navs 10. On motion, the orders of the day were dispenser with to allow reports from standing comm

The entire day was consumed in debate on the

Education Bill, offering of amendments, withdraw ing amendments, &c., and but little progress made Mr. Wall, from the committee on the Judiciary reported a bill from the riouse to amend the char ter of the city of Louisville; passed.

A bill to extend the power of the Marshal of the city of Louisville, which passed.

Mr. Wall reported a substitute for the bill sup-plemental to the act repealing the charter of Augusta Collhge. This substitute suspends the repealing act until the first day of June, 1849; and perpetually after that date, if the Trustees shall forthwith surren-der to the Kentucky Conference all the funds received upon subscription to the Roberts and Soule Professorships, without interest, which are not

permanently invested, together with all securities and evidences of the funes invested, or not yet col-The substitute was adopted, and the bill thu amended, passed.

Several individuals were allowed to import cer tain slaves, two or three persons names were changed, and additional constables were allowed

HOUSE.

certain districts.

On motion the Senate resolution providing fo a settlement with the present keeper of the Peni tentiary was taken up and adopted. The education bill now came up in regular or der at this time.

Mr. Harris moved the previous question, which

was sustained by the House.

The year and nays being demanded by Measrs Noe and Harris, the vote stood as follows: Yeas 64, navs 30. The House took a recess till 3 o'clock.

FEBRUARY 23, 1849.

On motion of Mr. Todd, the appropriation bill was referred to the committee on Finance, with instructions to report to-morrow at 12 o'clock. A bill was passed for the relief of those who have imported slaves contrary to the law of 1833.

The bill from the H. R. for the benefit of Common Schools was reported, and the Senate went into Committee of the Whole upon consideration of the bill and amendments. Committee rose and

SENATE.

recess till 3 o'clock. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 6 P. M.

The House bill for extending the revenue laws over the new territories was received and referred to the committee on commerce.

A joint resolution to establish a branch mint in California was referred to the Finance committee.

A resolution was passed giving bounty lands to

ling liquors, tax on ten pin alleys of ten dollars annually, and a tax on plats of surveys, &c.; read,

having been lost, upon the question of its final passage, it was rejected—yeas 16, nays 21. HOUSE.

The most of the afternoon was consumed the discussion of the Appropriation bill. Innumerable divorces were granted, and several turnpike companies chartered.

Mr. J. Stuart—Judiciary—a Senate bill to allow the citizens of the town of Louisa to vote for or

against granting tavern licenses; read, when Mr. Harris moved to amend; so as to extend the provisions of the lact to the adopted and the bill passed.

The House did not adjourn till after midnight.

Franciary 24, 1849.

SENATE. The revenue bill, after receiving some amendnents, was passed.

Mr. Hawkins then offered the following joint WHEREAS, it is manifest from present indications that if the Legislature should adjourn on Monday next, (the day fixed on by a joint resolution,) that the school bill, the revenue bill, and other important bills both of a general and local character, must be lost for want of time to consider and ma-ture the same; and whereas, if we should adjourn on the day above cited, there would be a necessity for a called session of the Legislature. Therefore, Resolved, &c., That the joint resolution fixing on Monday, the 24th inst., as the day for final adjournment, be and the same is hereby rescinded, and that ———— be fixed on as the day for the final

The Senate then took a recess until 3 o'clock. HOUSE. The Revenue bill was passed, by a vote of 48 to 43, but nothing more was done up to noon, when the House adjourned till 3 o'clock.

SENATE. EVENING SESSION, FEB. 24, 1849. Bills divorcing twenty-three persons read and

passed.

Mr. Eaker, from the committee on Finance reported a bill for the aid of Common Schools, directing the Governor to issue 6 per cent. bonds for the balance of interest due to the Board of Education for the year of 1848, and for the semi-ancetion for the year of 1848, and for the semi-ancetion for the year of 1848, and for the semi-ancetion for the year of 1848, and for the semi-ancetic fell due which bendance the fell due to the semi-ancet the nual interest hereafter to fall due, which bends

shall not be transferrable. The bill passed.

Mr. Evans, from the committee on Education reported a bill from the H. R. to incorporate the Kentucky College of Medicine and Surgery.

The bill was discussed at some length by several members. Mr. Hobbs made a speech against

The question being taken upon ordering the bill to a third reading, it was rejected—12 to 22.

The bill for the benefit of Robert Williams, was taken up and passed.

The bill for the benefit of Geo. B. Kinkead, was then taken up and passed. HOUSE

the Whole, Mr. Noe in the Chair, upon the bill further to provide for the erection of the 2d Luna-

The House resolved itself into a committee o

The House then took up the Senate amend-ments to the appropriation bill—all of which were Mr. Pope—Internal Improvement—a Senate but to amend the charter of the Lexington and Frank-fort Railroad Company; read and passed.

A House bill to extend the powers of the Mar--Internal Improvement-a Senate bil

A bill divorcing twenty persons, was passed, and some twenty other persons were divorced by February 26, 1849. SENATE.

The proceedings not reported in the "Co A joint resolution adopted, rescinding a previous resolution to adjourn to-day, and Wednesday at 12 o'clock substituted.

Mr. Robertson—Judiciary—a bill limiting the jurisdiction of the General Court in certain cases, with an amendment; read and adopted.

Also—a bill to protect the estates of deceased persons; read and passed.

Also—a Senate bill in relation to limited partnerships; read and passed.

nerships; read and passed.

Fifty-one divorce bills were passed

Lieut. Lauman's California Report. Latest Accounts-Exaggeration of the Land Spe

ulators, &c. Lanman, of the United States Navy, who arrived paying The 77c for Wheat, Sales of Corn at 25007c, Sales n Washington on Tuesday evening, as bearer of despatches from the Pacific squadron:

He confirms the reports in regard to the extent some extent, with a view of promoting their indi-vidual interests. Only about an hour before he left, he saw a man on board the flag ship, just arriwed from the mines, who confirmed the reports in regard to the discoveries on the river Staneslow, where he had seen a single lump of gold weighing nine pounds, and heard of one that weighed twen-

The gold excitement in Monterey had entirely abated, the immense mineral wealth of the counstant, the immense mineral wealth of the countries try being looked upon as an established fact.— There was no disposition (excepting among the landholders) to exaggerate, and this was mentioned to Lieut. Lanman by Gov. R. B. Mason, as a sin-

hundred ounces of the gold dust could have been purchased at the reported rate of eight dollars, the ordinary prices ranging from ten to twelve dollars per ounce. The weekly receipts of the gold at San Francisco were estimated at from thirty to ff-ty thousand dollars, and Lieut. Lanman knew of one individual who had in possession thirty thousand dollars worth of pure ore and dust. The current value of gold in trade was sixteen

dollars per ounce. There was a scarcity of coin throughout the country; but when Lieut L. arrived at Panama he was informed that \$600,000 had just been shipped for California by certain Mexican gentlemen, and that the American consul at Paita (M. Ruden) had in charge coin to the value of \$118,000, which he intended to exchange

Peru and Chili are not behind the United States n regard to the gold excitement, no less than wenty vessels have sailed from these two countries, within a short time, bound to San Francisco. They were all well laden with provisions and other necessaries of life, and their arrival would probably reduce the prices, which have heretofore been J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O.

As stated in an extract from the Washington Union, Lieut. Lanman arrived at Panama on the 17th of January, in the steamship California, which, with two sailing vessels there, would take to San Francisco the 500 in waiting. Of his route across the Isthmus, The Intelligencer says:

"Lieut. Lansma left Panama on the 19th of January, with two mules, for which the consul had to pay \$24, three times the usual price. The distance thus traveled was twenty-one miles, and was performed in 10 hours. Over three miles of this read the mules could trot—two miles of the road were indifferent, fourteen very bad, and two almost impassible. It is not hilly, but some of the passes are so narrow, that the ladies who travel across are compelled to dispense with their side saddles. The remaining portion of the route across the listhmus is performed in canoes, the distance from the place where the mules are left to Chagres being forty-nine miles. Lieut. Lanman sailed in the steamer Isthmus on the 23d Jan. for Havana, thence to Kingston, and arrived in Washington as before stated."

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Happiness of nature and felicity of genius are the pre-eminent characteristics of the Bard of Erin. Every thing lives, moves and speaks in his poetry. Histhoughts are left to Chagres being forty-nine miles. Lieut. Lanman sailed in the steamer Isthmus on the 23d Jan. for Havana, thence to Kingston, and arrived in Washington as before attact." "Lieut. Lansma left Panama on the 19th o

FROM CALIFORNIA.-The Washington Union lays before its readers a letter addressed to General Jessup, at Washington, from J. L. Folsom, dated San Francisco, December 25, 1848, which The Poetical Works of Robert Southey, LL. D.; says:

committing the most shocking outrages. Within six weeks, more than twenty murders have occurred in a white population of less than 15,000 souls. The people are now acting in self-defence; and four or five days since three men were hung by lynch law, sixty miles from this place. It is of the last importance that the distressing condition of California should be impressed upon those at Washington who have the power to apply a remeon shownen; a license tax on merchanic for the property, for the year 1849; an additional tax on shownen; a license tax on merchanic for the year 1849; an additional tax on shownen; a license tax on merchanic for the year 1849; an additional tax on shownen; a license tax on merchanic for the year 1849; an additional tax on shownen; a license tax on merchanic for the year 1849; and the year 1849; an additional tax on shownen; a license tax on merchanic for the year 1849; and the year ration at the present session, it will supersede the popular local organization now taking place, but which cannot so into effect before the which cannot go into effect before the ensuing summer. The United States revenue laws are now in force here, and will yield an income of say \$450,000 the ensuing year, and perhaps mere, and four-fiths of this amount will be collected at this port. Much dissatisfaction exists at the payment of such a tax on the part of the inhabitant without either a government or a representation.

SENATE.

I wrote you a very long semi-official letter some time since, (September 18,) going at length into the history of the gold mines. Everything stated bill to the Senate, authorizing the Governor to borrow money, if necessary, to defray the expenses of the Convention.

By consent, it was immediately considered, and having passed through its various readings, and a motion to postpone until to-morrow at 11 o'clock, having been lost, upon the question of its final nassage, it was rejected—yeas 16, nays 21.

I wrote you a very long semi-official letter some time sling in that letter has been more than realized up to this date. The gold mines continue as rich as before, although the rainy senson has caused many to suspend their work. At least \$4,000, 000 of gold, at \$16 per ounce troy, has been taken from the mines. The most accurate estimates 1 um able to make, show that \$1,000,000 of it Maine Cultivator. been sent from the country, and \$1,000,000 of it has gone from this port. One vessel took \$400,-000. Two-thirds of all that has been exported has

Law GRADUATES .- On the 22d inst., the degree of L. B. was conferred on nine young gentlemen of the Law Class of Transylvania University, whose names are as follows:

William T. Buckner, Hopkinsville, Ky.; An-William I. Buckher, Hopkinsvine, Ry.; Andrew J. Dighton, Jessamine co. Ky.; John Duvall, Georgetown, Ky.; John A. Hancock, Mississippi; William Hockaday, Winchester, Ky.; Wm. J. McIntire, Lexington, Ky.; John B. Norton, do.; Alexander Smith, Jacksonville, Ill.; and Henry F-Turner, Lexington, Ky.—Lex. Ob. & Rep.

The spread of Literature.—All the papers have got a fit of enlargement. It is lucky the law has fixed the largest size of a newspaper, or else has fixed the largest size of a newspaper, or else our present small houses would never be large enough to read one in. If our newspapers keep enlarging at their present rate, London must be enlarged also, to contain them. By the bye, has any one ever attempted to read an enlarged newspaper completely through? We really think, if the most diligent reader began the first thing on Sunday morning, it would take him a good fortmight before he could possibly set the end of his night before he could possibly get the end of his long journey of type!—Punch.

ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA .- We are indebted to a friend, who sends us some interesting infor-mation from New Mexico, for some useful hints as to the best route for emigrants to California He says that emigrants for California or Oregon He says that emigrants for California or Oregon, by way of Independence, Kansas landing, or Westport, will find an excellent ford across the Kansas river, at Uniontown, within the Pottawatomie country. They will thus avoid the Kansas river ferry, on the old Oregon route, and shorten the distance one day's travel. It is the intention to have a good ferry at Uniontown, (which, it may be observed, is the trading post among the Pottawatomie Indians,) in the event of high water.

The citizens of Jackson and Van Buren counties are well prepared to furnish emigrants with cattle and mules, provisions, &c.; and the towns of Independence, Westport and Kansas, can supply every article requsite for the journey, at moderate rates. Even after the teams have started, they can obtain corn and oats, for the horses and cattle, from the Shawnee Indians, who inhabit

cattle, from the Shawnee Indians, who inhab the country over which the route passes. At Uniontown, the traders with the Indians have a good supply of all articles of Provisions, &c., which can be purchased at reasonable rates.

St. Louis Republican.

COMMERCIAL.

BAGGING AND ROPE.-There is a stimulated feel ing in the market, and we learn that considerable sales have been made on terms not made public. The stocks

stocks on hand are 4,859 pieces, and 4,045 cotts COTTON AND COTTON YARNS.-The Cotton market is maintained with a decided firmness on the part of holders. There has been a fair inquiry, and we quote sales during the week, of 58 bales inferior old Cot tonat 5c, 50 bales Pair Alabama at 6fc, 22 bales at 6c. and 26 bales at 6c. The stock on hand is light. Receipt this week 429 bales. We quote at 4 fasje, for very inferior to fair qualities. Cotton Batting we quote at 7 jase Cotton Yarns are in fair demand, and we quote sales at 54, 64 and 74c, for the different numbers, in lots; retail

s to the country at 6, 7, and Sc. CORDAGE, &c-We quote retail sales of Manill Cordage from the manufactory at 13c; sales of oiled and tarred Cordage at 10c per lb. Sales of Baling Hemp Twine at 11a12 c from stores; sacking Twine we quote at 25a30c.

CORNMRAL—We quote by the bushel at 40a the mills for kiln-dried \$1 25 per bbl. supplied with Pittsburgh Coal. Retail sales we quote at Halfe. Sales of Wheeling and Pomeroy Coal at Sales of good Wood from wagons at prices spectfully solicited.

Sales of good Wood from wagons at prices

Sales of good Wood from wagons at prices

Mata Street, sext door to Bank of Louisville. COAL AND WOOD-The market is to

FLOUR AND GRAIN.-The Plant market of consumers. The receipts of Grain are very lim The receipts of Flour this week amount to 1,912 by The National Intelligencer, publishes the following account from California, by Lieut. Joseph at \$4 10; retail sales at \$4 25a\$4 50. The mills are

of Oats at 20x25c in sacks. GROCERIES.-The market is quite firm, and the seceipts this week have been heavy. Prices are well maintained, with an advance in Rio Coffee. The receipts this and productiveness of the gold mines, but says that many of the letter-writers in that region who are holders of lands have colored their facts, to Sales early in the week of 326 bags Rio Coffee at 64s6fc; sales Morday of 1,100 bags at 62066; sales since of about 300 hags at 6507c. We quote retail sales at 6507 jc. as per quality, &c. Light sales of Java Coffee at 10 is 124c; Laguyra at 7a74c. Good Sugars are maintained, ough we hear of no advance in the market. The crop this season is a short one, but the excess of last season appears to make the supply abundant for the demand .-The sales through the week have amounted to \$65 hbds. in lots, prices ranging from the to the, as per quality.-One or two light's ales of choice Sugar were made at 5c. We quote by the bbi at thatc. We quote Loaf, Clarified and Refined Sugars a 7-120c for the gular circumstance.

For a year past, Lieut. Lanman has been performing the duties of collector at the port of Monterey; and having seen every man who had returned from a visit to the mines, his opportunities for obtaining authentic information were better than if he had visited the mines in person. He informs us that no large amounts of gold dust or ore were selling at a sacrifice; he does not believe that one hundred ounces of the gold dust could have been nurchased at the reported rate of eight dollars, the

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

Rev. WM. GUNN, Christianburg, Ky, MILTON STEVENSON, Georgetown, Ky. J. M. McKim, 31, N. Fifth st., Philadelphia. JOSEPH FISHER, Chester, Vt. BECKNER & CANNIFF, Lafayette, In.

J. Baldwin, Bethany, Va. GEO. SCARBOROUGH, Owensboro, Ky. C. C. Events, Utica, N. Y. D. M. Dzwey, Arcade Hall, Rochester, N. Y. HENRY CHAPIN, Canandaigus, N. Y. BROWN & WILLIAMSON, Commercial Buildings,

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and the framework which unites them have been com-pared in the 'Edinburgh Review,' to four beautiful pearls joined together by a thread of silk and gold." -- 7 A NEW, COMPLETE AND ELEGANT SPETION OF

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